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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
WESTERN DIVISION – SPRING STREET COURTHOUSE

DENISE ELIZABETH,

Case No. 2:12-CV-07719-CAS-VBK

Plaintiff.

V.

TIMOTHY FRANZ GEITHNER and SELVI STANISLAUS,

Defendants.

**NOTICE OF MOTION and MOTION
TO DISMISS FOR LACK OF
SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION
and FOR FAILURE TO STATE A
CLAIM UPON WHICH RELIEF CAN
BE GRANTED**
[FRCP Rules 12(b)(1), 12(b)(6)]

Hearing on Motion

Recording On Trial
Date: Monday, December 10, 2012
Time: 10:00 A.M.
Courtrm: 5 (room 218-J; 2nd floor)
Judge: Hon. Christina A. Snyder
Trial Date: n/a
Case Filed: September 10, 2012

1 TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD (IF ANY):
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3 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT on **Monday, December 10, 2012, at 10:00**
4 **A.M.**, or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard by the Honorable Christina
5 A. Snyder, Judge of the United States District Court, Central District of California,
6 Western Division, in Courtroom 5 of the United States Courthouse, located at 312
7 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California 90012-4701, defendant SELVI
8 STANISLAUS (the Executive Officer of the California Franchise Tax Board) will ask,
9 and hereby does ask, on behalf of herself and the California Franchise Tax Board,
10 that this Court dismiss this action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,
11 Rules 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6), because (i) the District Court lacks subject matter
12 jurisdiction, and (ii) plaintiff has failed to state a claim upon which relief can be
13 granted.

14 The grounds for this motion are these:

15 1. **NO SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION (Rule 12(b)(1))** – The federal
16 Tax Injunction Act (28 U.S.C. § 1341) prohibits this Court from (i) obtaining
17 subject matter jurisdiction over plaintiff's allegations pertaining to any
18 disagreement over her state income tax liability, and (ii) issuing the
19 injunctive relief requested, or any other form of relief, as to California state
20 tax matters regarding plaintiff.

21 2. **NO SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION (Rule 12(b)(1))** – The
22 Eleventh Amendment to the United States Constitution provides sovereign
23 immunity to the various States, and accordingly, to governmental entities of
24 the States. In instances involving requests for monetary relief or
25 retrospective injunctive relief, this immunity also extends to state
26 government officials. The State of California, and more particularly, the
27 California Franchise Tax Board (“FTB”), have not consented to being sued
28 in federal court: not in general, and not in this particular case. Additionally,

1 to the extent that plaintiff seeks monetary relief or retrospective injunctive
2 relief (rather than prospective injunctive relief), the District Court has no
3 subject matter jurisdiction over FTB or an FTB official in this lawsuit.

4 **3. NO IDENTIFIABLE CAUSE OF ACTION (Rule 12(b)(6))** – Plaintiff’s
5 complaint does not set forth facts sufficient to support a claim upon which
6 relief can be granted. Specifically: (A) plaintiff’s complaint consists of
7 incomprehensible gibberish; if a defendant were required to answer this
8 complaint, said defendant would be forced to guess what plaintiff is trying to
9 allege; (B) to the extent that any allegations in plaintiff’s complaint can be
10 understood, plaintiff has not stated facts sufficient to give rise to an
11 identifiable cause (or causes) of action.

12 The grounds for this motion are more fully set forth in the supporting
13 memorandum of points and authorities, which follows this notice.
14

15 This motion will be based on plaintiff’s “Counter Complaint” involving “Libel
16 of Review;” “common law counterclaim in admiralty; “notice lis pendens;” and
17 “verified statement of right” regarding “God-given unalienable rights in the original
18 estate – Article III; Constitution” [hereinafter “**COMPLAINT**”]; on this notice of
19 motion and the accompanying memorandum of points and authorities in support
20 thereof; the pleadings and papers on file herein; and such other matters as may
21 properly come before this court.

22
23 Defendant Selvi Stanislaus makes this motion following an attempt to discuss
24 its legal basis with plaintiff in pro per. L.R. 7-3. Counsel for Ms. Stanislaus left
25 voicemail for plaintiff on November 7, 2012. At the time of this filing, plaintiff has
26 not returned the phone call, and no actual conference has occurred.
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1 PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that, pursuant to Local District Court
2 Rule 7-9, you must serve upon the undersigned and file with the above-entitled
3 Court your formal response to the above motion not later than 21 days prior to the
4 hearing date, and that, pursuant to Local District Court Rule 7-12, your failure to
5 timely serve and file your formal response may be deemed by the Court to be your
6 consent to the granting of the above motion.

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9 Dated: November 7, 2012

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KAMALA D. HARRIS
Attorney General of the State of California
FELIX E. LEATHERWOOD
W. DEAN FREEMAN
Supervising Deputy Attorneys General

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/s/ Elisa B. Wolfe-Donato.

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**MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO DISMISS**

INTRODUCTION

5 Notwithstanding its unintelligible allegations, the instant action violates the
6 federal Tax Injunction Act and the sovereign immunity provisions of the Eleventh
7 Amendment. Therefore, this Court has no subject matter jurisdiction to hear or
8 decide plaintiff's cause of action, as to the State of California or its agencies or
9 officers. Accordingly, this case must be dismissed with prejudice as to defendant
10 Selyi Stanislaus, the Executive Officer of the California Franchise Tax Board.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

In the instant action, plaintiff – who identifies herself as “Denise Elizabeth of the LAM family” – has sued Timothy Franz Geithner, the current United States Secretary of the Treasury, and Selvi Stanislaus, the current Executive Officer for the California Franchise Tax Board. [Complaint, p. 1.] Plaintiff is apparently suing them in their official capacities, although she never expressly states this. [Complaint, p. 3 (PACER version, Docket No. 1): reference to “Commissioner for the Franchise Tax Board.”]

Plaintiff has labeled her complaint this way:

Counter Complaint

Libel of Review

– common law counterclaim in admiralty –

– notice lis pendens and –

– verified statement of right –

Re: God-given unalienable rights in the Original estate – Article III; Constitution

28 || [Complaint, p. 1.]

1 The body of the instant complaint is largely incomprehensible, and does not
 2 seem to relate to the aforementioned description. To the extent plaintiff's
 3 allegations can be understood, however, plaintiff seems to be contesting her state
 4 and federal income tax liabilities. To that end, plaintiff vaguely alleged that:

5 Timothy Franz GEITHNER and Selvi STANISLAUS have been
 6 making false claims ... [Complaint, p. 1.]

7 Then, as to the California Franchise Tax Board ["FTB"], plaintiff wrote that:

8 Denise Elizabeth's proper and honest filing for a state income
 9 tax refund was met with Selvi STANISLAUS coercing and
 10 threatening Denise by doubling the taxable income amount for
 11 the 2011 tax year and making demands for immediate payment
 12 of the doubled amount instead of honoring that Denise is owed
 13 a full refund of withholdings because she was demanding
 14 lawful money for the entire tax year. [Complaint, p. 4 (PACER
 15 version, Docket No. 1).]

16 Pertaining to the above-quoted language, plaintiff has omitted salient facts
 17 about her purported request for a state income tax refund. For example, she has not
 18 identified the year(s) for which she requested a state tax refund, or the associated
 19 dates to show her request was timely, or the factual or legal basis for her refund
 20 request, or whether she paid the year's assessed liability in full¹, or the response of
 21 the FTB, or other facts showing the exhaustion of administrative remedies. Cal.
 22 Rev. & Tax. Code, §§ 19301, et seq.; 19382; 19384.

23 Regarding her desired remedy herein, plaintiff has merely stated that, "This
 24 case is repository for evidence for injunctive relief from any future
 25 presentments and theft or kidnap actions from any foreign agents or

26 ¹ Plaintiff's complaint includes several exhibits showing that plaintiff has
 27 unpaid state income tax liabilities for multiple tax years, including 2009, 2010, and
 28 2011. [Complaint, pp. 13, 17, 20, 25.]

1 principals. [Complaint, p. 5 (PACER version, Docket No. 1).] No further prayer
2 specifications are included.

3

4 **STATEMENT OF THE CASE**

5 On September 10, 2012, plaintiff initiated this action by filing the instant
6 complaint.

7 On October 17, 2012, plaintiff served the complaint on the California
8 Franchise Tax Board [“FTB”]. Ms. Stanislaus does not know whether defendant
9 Geithner has been served.

10 Plaintiff has NOT served FTB with her subsequent filings or notices from this
11 Court. Ms. Stanislaus knows of them only because of the availability of PACER.

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ARGUMENT

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Defendant Stanislaus moves to dismiss the instant complaint pursuant to Rules 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, because the lawsuit is barred on three primary grounds: (1) the federal Tax Injunction Act (28 U.S.C. § 1341); (2) the sovereign immunity provisions of the Eleventh Amendment to the United States Constitution; and (3) incomprehensibility and the lack of any articulated, intelligible cause of action.

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I.

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THE FEDERAL TAX INJUNCTION ACT

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DEPRIVES THIS COURT OF SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION

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The federal Tax Injunction Act, 28 U.S.C. §1341, bars federal district court subject matter jurisdiction over any action to “enjoin, suspend or restrain the assessment, levy or collection of any tax under State law where a plain, speedy and efficient remedy may be had in the courts of such State.” The Tax Injunction Act’s

1 primary purpose is to prevent federal judicial interference in state tax collection, a
 2 matter demanding comity to state law and procedure. *Jerron West, Inc. v. State Bd.*
 3 *of Equalization*, 129 F.3d 1334, 1338 (9th Cir. 1997). The federal Tax Injunction
 4 Act serves as a broad bar to federal court jurisdiction over state tax administration
 5 and collection matters. *Id.*; *Arkansas v. Farm Credit Servs. of Cent. Ark.*, 520 U.S.
 6 821, 825-826, 117 S. Ct. 1776, 138 L. Ed. 2d 34 (1997).

7 Because of its important purpose and the imperative public policy
 8 considerations underlying it, the Tax Injunction Act is broadly construed. *Berry v.*
 9 *Alameda Board of Supervisors*, 753 F.Supp. 1508, 1511 (N.D. Cal. 1990). Thus,
 10 despite the absence of explicit authorizing language, the Act applies to injunctive or
 11 declaratory relief actions, as well as to standard or de facto tax refund cases.
 12 *California v. Grace Brethren Church*, 457 U.S. 393, 408, 102 S. Ct. 2498, 73 L. Ed.
 13 2d 93 (1982).

14 Illustrating the broad application of the Tax Injunction Act, the Ninth Circuit
 15 has applied the Tax Injunction Act as a bar to monetary damages actions, to
 16 preserve the Act's full effect. *Marvin F. Poer & Co. v. Counties of Alameda*, 725
 17 F.2d 1234, 1236 (9th Cir. 1984). The Tax Injunction Act also applies to civil rights
 18 actions under section 1983. *Comenout v. State of Washington*, 722 F.2d 574, 577
 19 (9th Cir. 1983); *Mandell v. Hutchinson*, 494 F.2d 364, 366 (9th Cir. 1974).

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21 **A. THE NINTH CIRCUIT FOCUSES ON REDUCED FLOW OF REVENUE.**

22 In determining whether the Tax Injunction Act's jurisdictional bar applies in
 23 any given case, the Ninth Circuit has concluded that the dispositive question is
 24 whether a plaintiff's action, if successful, would reduce the flow of state tax
 25 revenue. *May Trucking Co. v. Or. Dep't of Transp.*, 388 F.3d 1261, 1267 (9th Cir.
 26 2004) (citing *Hibbs v. Winn*, 542 U.S. 88, 106, 124 S. Ct. 2276, 159 L. Ed. 2d 172
 27 (2004)). An examination of this test, in light of the alleged facts (such as they are),
 28 shows the Tax Injunction Act applies to this case and bars subject matter

1 jurisdiction herein. If Ms. Stanislaus is enjoined from requesting that plaintiff pay
2 her state income tax liability and/or pursuing collection activity as to plaintiff, then
3 the flow of income tax funds from plaintiff to the state will be reduced. The federal
4 Tax Injunction Act seeks to prevent this precise type of result, i.e., district court
5 rulings which restrain the assessment or collection of a tax. In fact, this type of tax
6 avoidance litigation is the archetypical action the Tax Injunction Act carves out of
7 federal jurisdiction.

8 Plaintiff surely will argue that this case is not a tax matter, but rather, some
9 other arcane legal action. However, it does not matter how plaintiff has framed her
10 action. If the effect of the suit would be to impair tax collection, it is barred:

11 "It is well established that the applicability of [California Constitution
12 article XIII] section 32 does not turn on whether the action at issue
13 specifically seeks to prevent or enjoin the collection of a tax. Instead,
14 the provision bars 'not only injunctions but also a variety of
15 prepayment judicial declarations or findings which would impede the
16 prompt collection of a tax.' [Citation.] The relevant issue is whether
17 granting the relief sought would have the effect of impeding the
18 collection of a tax." *California Logistics, Inc. v. State of California*,
19 161 Cal.App.4th 242, 247-248 (2008); *accord, Hibbs v. Winn*, 542
20 U.S. at 106-07 (focusing on cases in which state taxpayers seek to
21 avoid paying state taxes, and in which the taxpayers' subsequent
22 success would reduce the flow of state tax revenue).

23 Because the alleged facts satisfy the Ninth Circuit's test on diminution of state
24 tax revenue, the federal Tax Injunction Act is invoked here and deprives the District
25 Court of subject matter jurisdiction. Accordingly, this entire case must be
26 dismissed as to Ms. Stanislaus.

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1 **B. CALIFORNIA PROVIDES A PLAIN, SPEEDY, EFFICIENT REMEDY.**

2 The U.S. Supreme Court and the Ninth Circuit have long held that California
 3 provides its taxpayers with “plain, speedy and efficient” remedies for tax disputes.
 4 *Franchise Tax Bd. of California v. Alcan Aluminum*, 493 U.S. 331, 338, 110 S. Ct.
 5 661, 107 L. Ed. 2d 696 (1990); *Capitol Industries-EMI, Inc. v. Bennett*, 681 F.2d
 6 1107, 1113-1114 (9th Cir. 1982); *California v. Grace Brethren Church*, 457 U.S. at
 7 413-417. *Also see* Cal. Const., art. XIII, § 32; Cal. Rev. & Tax. Code, §§ 19301,
 8 19382, 19384. Because California provides plaintiff with an adequate remedy
 9 within the meaning of the Tax Injunction Act, said Act bars the instant action
 10 against FTB’s Executive Officer, Selvi Stanislaus.

11 Pertaining to the available, adequate state remedy, plaintiff has not exhausted
 12 her state administrative remedies, or even alleged such exhaustion. Plaintiff’s
 13 failure to exhaust her state administrative remedy provides further cause to dismiss
 14 this case for lack of jurisdiction. *Kelly v. Springett*, 527 F.2d 1090, 1094 (1990).

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16 **C. THE TAX INJUNCTION ACT REQUIRED DISMISSAL OF IDENTICAL CASES.**

17 As it turns out, a number of plaintiffs have mounted similar lawsuits with
 18 nearly identical language. The provisions of the Tax Injunction Act has required
 19 the dismissal of each of these cases. E.g., *Paul v. Lay*, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS
 20 63157 (ED NC 2010).

21 The conclusion is undeniable: the federal Tax Injunction Act is fatal to
 22 plaintiff’s entire lawsuit; accordingly, plaintiff’s action must be dismissed with
 23 prejudice.

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II.

**THE ELEVENTH AMENDMENT TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION
ALSO IMPOSES A JURISDICTIONAL BAR TO THE INSTANT LAWSUIT**

Given the absolute bar imposed by the Tax Injunction Act, there perhaps is no need to consider other grounds for the dismissal of this case. However, in an abundance of caution, Ms. Stanislaus will offer some additional arguments.

The Eleventh Amendment of the United States Constitution provides that “[t]he judicial power of the United States shall not extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by the citizens of another state or subjects of any foreign state.” Under this “sovereign immunity” afforded by the Eleventh Amendment, “an unconsenting State is **immune** from suits brought in federal courts by her own citizens as well as by citizens of another State.” *Edelman v. Jordan*, 415 U.S. 651, 662-663, 94 S. Ct. 1347, 39 L. Ed. 2d 662 (1974); *Tenn. Student Assistance Corp. v. Hood*, 541 U.S. 440, 446, 124 S. Ct. 1905, 158 L. Ed. 2d 764 (2004); *Hans v. Louisiana*, 134 U.S. 1, 10 S. Ct. 504, 33 L. Ed. 842 (1890); *Pennhurst State School and Hosp. v. Halderman*, 465 U.S. 89, 100, 104 S. Ct. 900, 79 L. Ed. 2d 67 (1984); *Mitchell v. Franchise Tax Board*, 209 F.3d 1111, 1115-1116 (9th Cir. 2000); *College Savs. Bank v. Florida Prepaid Postsecondary Educ. Expense Bd.*, 527 U.S. 666, 670, 119 S. Ct. 2219, 144 L. Ed. 2d 605 (1999).

Stated differently, the Eleventh Amendment is a **jurisdictional bar** to a suit brought by parties against a State or its agencies without giving express consent to be sued. *Seminole Tribe of Florida v. Florida*, 517 U.S. 44, 53-54, 116 S. Ct. 114, 134 L. Ed. 2d 252 (1996); *Belanger v. Madera Unified School Dist.*, 963 F.2d 248, 250 (9th Cir. 1992); *College Savings Bank v. Florida Prepaid Postsecondary Ed. Expense Bd.*, 527 U.S. 666, 669-670, 675-676 (1999); *Alden v. Maine*, 527 U.S. 706, 712-713, 119 S. Ct. 2240, 144 L. Ed. 2d 636 (1999); *Natural Resources Defense Counsel v. Calif DOT*, 96 F.3d 420, 421 (9th Cir. 1996).

1 The Eleventh Amendment's bar is broad. Because sovereign immunity is an
 2 immunity from *suit*, a State is entitled to the Eleventh Amendment's protection,
 3 regardless of the relief requested against it. *Federal Maritime Commission v. South*
 4 *Carolina State Ports Authority*, 535 U. S. 743, 765, 122 S. Ct. 1864, 152 L. Ed. 2d
 5 962 (2002).

6

7 **A. THE ELEVENTH AMENDMENT APPLIES TO TAX AVOIDANCE SUITS.**

8 The Eleventh Amendment is a valid defense here, even though this suit is
 9 against Ms. Stanislaus, rather than FTB. In its opinion in *Regents of the University*
 10 *of California v. Doe*, 519 U.S. 425, 429, 117 S. Ct. 900, 137 L. Ed. 2d 55 (1997),
 11 the United States Supreme Court held that, in the Eleventh Amendment, "the
 12 reference to actions 'against one of the United States' encompasses not only actions
 13 in which a State is actually named as a defendant, but also certain actions against
 14 state agents and state instrumentalities." It is well established that even if a State
 15 itself is not named a party to the action, the suit may nonetheless be barred by the
 16 Eleventh Amendment.

17 Carrying that concept one step further, in *Ford Motor Co. v. Department of*
 18 *Treasury*, 323 U.S. 459, 464, 65 S. Ct. 347, 89 L. Ed. 389 (1945), the U.S. Supreme
 19 Court held:

20 When the action is in essence one for the recovery of money from the
 21 state, the state is the real, substantial party in interest and is entitled to
 22 invoke its sovereign immunity from suit even though individual officials
 23 are nominal defendants.

24 Also see *Harris v. Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission*, 410 F.2d 1332, 1336 (3rd
 25 Cir. 1969), cert. denied, 396 U.S. 1005 (1970).

26 Although this suit is not clearly one seeking money from the state, there is
 27 another monetary perspective: tax avoidance. Given the tax-avoidance motive
 28 behind plaintiff's suit, it is appropriate to consider this case from a tax viewpoint.

1 The upshot of a tax-based view: absent a clear declaration of a State's consent to
 2 be sued in federal courts, a federal court lacks jurisdiction to hear a State
 3 taxpayer's claim against her State or her State's taxing authority. *Kennecott*
 4 *Copper Corp. v. State Tax Commission*, 327 U.S. 573, 577, 579-580, 66 S. Ct. 745,
 5 90 L. Ed. 862 (1946); *V.O. Motors, Inc. v. California State Board of Equalization*,
 6 691 F.2d 871, 872 (9th Cir. 1982); *In re Mitchell*, 209 F.3d 1111, 1115-1118 (9th
 7 Cir. 2000) (upholding FTB's and State Board of Equalization's assertions of
 8 Eleventh Amendment immunity against bankruptcy adversary proceeding
 9 complaint to determine dischargeability of debt and for federal civil rights
 10 violations). A State has the right "to reserve for its courts the primary
 11 consideration and decision of its own tax litigation because of the direct impact of
 12 such litigation upon its finances." *Kennecott* at 577.

13 The foregoing sovereign immunity analysis requires that this case must be
 14 dismissed.
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16 **B. RETROSPECTIVE RELIEF IS NOT PERMITTED UNDER EX PARTE YOUNG.**

17 Even if this case were somehow allowed to proceed, the *Ex parte Young*
 18 exception to the sovereign immunity doctrine allows a federal court to issue only
 19 **prospective** injunctive relief against a state official sued in his official capacity. *Ex*
 20 *parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123, 28 S. Ct. 441, 52 L. Ed. 714 (1908). Here, because
 21 plaintiff's complaint is incomprehensible, it is not clear stated that plaintiff intended
 22 to sue Ms. Stanislaus in her official capacity, or that plaintiff seeks solely
 23 retrospective relief; both would be necessary for plaintiff to avoid a sovereign
 24 immunity defense. *Muscogee (Creek) Nation v. Oklahoma Tax Comm.*, 611 F.3d
 25 1222, 1232-1233 (10th Cir. 2010) (the complaint must allege an ongoing violation
 26 of federal law in order to warrant prospective relief; a request for the return of
 27 seized items is retrospective relief); *Baxter v. Daughtery*, 74 Fed.R.Serv.3d
 28 (Callaghan) 988, 13 (E.D. Ky. 2009) (plaintiff sought retrospective relief, i.e., a

1 declaratory judgment that defendants' past actions violated her constitutional
 2 rights); *Green v. Mansour*, 474 U.S. 64, 67-73, 106 S. Ct. 423, 88 L. Ed. 2d 371
 3 (1985) (improper to issue declaratory relief in the absence of a continuing violation
 4 of federal law)).

5 Because the instant complaint does not allege official capacity or continuing
 6 violations of federal law, and does not allege that it seeks only retrospective relief,
 7 it does not fall within the *Ex parte Young* exception to sovereign immunity.
 8 Therefore, for these reasons, this action must be dismissed as to Ms. Stanislaus.

9
 10 **III.**

11 **PLAINTIFF FAILS TO STATE FACTS SUFFICIENT TO**
 12 **CONSTITUTE A COGNIZABLE CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 To survive a motion to dismiss, a plaintiff must "state a claim to relief that is
 14 plausible on its face." *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570, 127 S. Ct.
 15 1955, 167 L. Ed. 2d 929 (2007). The complaint must contain "factual content that
 16 allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant[s are] liable for
 17 the misconduct alleged." *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 173
 18 L. Ed. 2d 868 (2009) (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556 (2007)).

19 A complaint full of gibberish does not meet this basic legal standard. An
 20 incomprehensible complaint forces a defendant to guess about the allegations.
 21 Hence, unintelligibility creates a due process issue; where incoherent pleading
 22 "renders a complaint too confusing to determine the facts that constitute the alleged
 23 wrongful conduct, dismissal is an appropriate remedy." *Stanard v. Nygren*, 658
 24 F.3d 792, 798 (7th Cir. 2011). Therefore, this action must be dismissed under Rule
 25 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

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CONCLUSION

2 Based upon the foregoing reasons, defendant SELVI STANISLAUS respectfully
3 asks the federal District Court to grant her motion to dismiss, and to dismiss the
4 complaint with prejudice for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be
5 granted, and/or for a lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

7 || Dated: November 7, 2012

Respectfully submitted,

KAMALA D. HARRIS
Attorney General of California
FELIX E. LEATHERWOOD
W. DEAN FREEMAN
Supervising Deputy Attorneys General

/s/ Elisa B. Wolfe-Donato

ELISA B. WOLFE-DONATO
Deputy Attorney General
Attorneys for Defendant
Selvi Stanislaus

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Case Name: **Denise Elizabeth v. Timothy
Franz Geithner, et al.**

No. **CV12-7719-CAS (VBKx)**

I hereby certify that on November 7, 2012, I electronically filed the following documents with the Clerk of the Court by using the CM/ECF system:

NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO DISMISS FOR LACK OF SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION AND FOR FAILURE TO STATE A CLAIM UPON WHICH RELIEF CAN BE GRANTED

Participants in the case who are registered CM/ECF users will be served by the CM/ECF system.

I am employed in the Office of the Attorney General, which is the office of a member of the California State Bar at which member's direction this service is made. I am 18 years of age or older and not a party to this matter. I am familiar with the business practice at the Office of the Attorney General for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. In accordance with that practice, correspondence placed in the internal mail collection system at the Office of the Attorney General is deposited with the United States Postal Service with postage thereon fully prepaid that same day in the ordinary course of business.

I further certify that some of the participants in the case are not registered CM/ECF users. On November 7, 2012, I have caused to be mailed in the Office of the Attorney General's internal mail system, the foregoing document(s) by First-Class Mail, postage prepaid, or have dispatched it to a third party commercial carrier for delivery within three (3) calendar days to the following non-CM/ECF participants:

**Denise Elizabeth Lam
622 South Broadway, Apt. 5
Redondo Beach, CA 90277-4207**

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on November 7, 2012, at Los Angeles, California.

Evelyn Mendoza
Declarant

Evelyn Mendoza
Signature